BILLS INTRODUCED TO REPEAL ALL DORMANT CHARTERS.

y Affect Five Companies, Including the ligara, Lockport and Ontario Power Co. Bill Extending Time for Completion of New York Canadian Pacific R. R.

ALBANY, March 23.-Legislative efforts to erve Niagara Falls from the encroachnt of the power companies go on. Toy Assemblyman Foelker introduced bills repeal all dormant charters givthe right to generate power from the gara River. Senator L'Hommedieu a ort time ago introduced bills to repeal e charters of all the companies save the agara, Lockport and Ontario and the Nirara County Irrigation Company. Assemlyman Foelker's bills include these two

companies with the others.

Senator L'Hommedieu, who had acted the representative of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company in former rs, became angry this week over the n his repeal bills had provoked and a had them killed in the Senate. His bills would have given the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company and the Niagara County Irrigation Company a nopoly of the power of the Niagara

Should Assemblyman Foelker's bills go brough they would seriously interfere is with the plans of the New York Central Railroad in its project to operate electric railroad trains across the State. The Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company is generally supposed to be owned by the New York Central, and is building a cable line from Niagara Falis to Syracuse to transmit power to operate the New York Central's electric lines. Power for

the eastern division is to be secured from Spier Falls, in Warren county.

Assemblyman Foelker introduced a bill some time ago to limit the amount of water the power companies can take from Niagara River. It was reported favorably in the Assembly this week.

Issembly this week.

To-day the Assembly advanced to a third reading Assembly man Cox's bill to amend the Constitution so that no franchises can be granted in the future to any company to generate power from Niagars Falls. This will have to pass another Legislature and be submitted to the people at the election in

The corporations whose charters would be repealed if the Foelker bills should pass are the Lewiston Water Supply Company, the Buffalo and Niagara Power Company, Pithe Buffalo and Niagara Power Company, the Lockport Water Supply Company, the Niagara County Irrigation Company, the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company and the Lewiston Water Works Company.

Assemblyman Wemple to-day introduced a bill to extend until July 1, 1912, the time for the completion of the New York Canadian Pacific Railway.

This is the railroad of which Verplanck Col-

the New York Canadian Pacific Railway.
This is the railroad of which Verplanck Cola vin of Albany is the head. It claims franthises and rights of way through the Adirondacks to build a railroad from Albany to
Canada and would be a rival of the New
York Central. The company also claims
right of way from Albany to Weehawken,
It N. J., on the west side of the Hudson.
The company has existed only on paper
until lately, when signs of activity were
noticed. About four years ago the company applied to the State Railroad Commission for permission to issue \$10,000,000
worth of bends. The New York Central at
the time opposed the application. The
Jeonmission was not satisfied with the form
to the application and the bonds have not

of the application and the bonds have not

Action in the Senate to-day seems to indicate that the moss covered bill giving the tribe of Montauk Indians on Long Island the right to maintain an action against the Long Island Railroad is to go through the

Legislature this year.

Assemblyman Stanley's bill, which passed the lower house, was received in the Senate to-day, and on motion of Senator Jotham Pathinder Allds it was substituted for the Senate bill which was in the committee of the whole. Before he was elected Lightenthe whole. Before he was elected Lieuten-ant-Governor, M. L. Bruce had charge of the bill andendeavored to get it through the Legislature, he having the claims of the Indians to prosecute.

The Assembly advanced to a third read-

prohibit the Long Island Railroad from charging more than two cents a mile, and Assemblyman Krulewitch's bill to compet the surface railroads in New York city to sell six tickets for 25 cents.

A full blooded Indian practising law in this State is among the possibilities. A bill of Senator Fancher's, which would permit John L. Snyder, a Seneca Indian, to take the State bar examination, was advanced to a third reading in the Assembly to-day. to-day.

The Senate Insurance Committee has re-

ported favorably Senator Smith's bill permitting mutual fire insurance companies or associations of other States to do business within this State upon their payment of a tax of 1 per cent. upon all business done in this State. The bill also prohibits done in this State. The bill also the insuring of property in this State in unauthorized fire insurance companies.

THE ELEVENTH AVENUE BILL. Gov. Higgins Gives Those Interested Until Monday to File Briefs.

ALBANY, March 23 .- Gov. Higgins said to-day that he had given those interested Saxe bill for the removal of the New York Central tracks from Eleventh avenue in New York until Monday next to file briefs on the bill, so he will not act upon it intil that time. The so cent gas bill has not been received at the Executive Chamber yet, so the Gov-

said to-day. Gov. Higgins to-day signed the following

Senator Burr's authorizing towns in Sufolk county to vote on propositions to issue is for park purposes. The proposition is to be inaugurated by petition and to be voted on at a special or at the biennial town meeting. Senator Brackett's amending the act creatng the office of miscellaneous court reporter by previding that every judge of a court of record except those of the Appellate Division and Court of Appeals shall furnish the mis-

ellaneous reporter with a copy of every opinon written by him without charge.

Senator Hill's amending the Code of Civil Procedure by providing that in proceedings to change the name of an infant notice required by the code shall be published once a week for three successive weeks instead of six

Senator Hill's providing that bonds issued by Buffaio shall be exempt from taxation except for State and county purposes.

FRANCHISE VALUATIONS.

Attorney-General Mayer Secures Final

Decision in a Number of Cases. ALBANY, March 23 .- Attorney-General Mayer has secured final decision in a num-ber of special franchise tax cases. Since mary 1 thirty cases have been decided and during the preceding year the numer was 249. Eighteen cases will come up in the court to-morrow for final determina-

uncement was made to-day of final one being fixed on the franchises of valuations being fixed on the franchises of the following corporations:

New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, \$1,870,500; New York Telephone Company, \$4,116,250; Brooklyn Union Gas Company, \$4,116,250; Brooklyn Union Gas Company, \$4,116,250; Citizens Water Company (three assessments), \$11,080,500, \$3,221,500 and \$9,402,850; Citizens Water Company of Newtown (three assessments), \$232,507,\$224,2072 and \$278,385; Troy Gas Company, \$480,800; Hudson River Telephone Company in Albany, \$153,000; in Troy, \$55,300; in Middletown, \$1,750.

In each class the amount of assessment is reduced to the rate assessed in the tax district in accordance with the decisions of the Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

POLLUTION OF OUR HARBOR. Gov. Higgins Asked to Favor Vigorous

Measures to Prevent It. ALBANY, March 23 .- Gov. Higgins had a conference at the Executive Chamber today with representatives of New York city commercial bodies which desire him to take a position in favor of vigorous measures for the prevention of the pollution of the waters of New York bay by sewage de-posits from New York and New Jersey. Several years ago Gov. Odell appointed a New York bay pollution commission, headed by Dr. Daniel Lewis, State Commissioner of Health, which commission reported urging that legislation be enacted to provide for the appointment of a metropolitan sewerage commission by the Governor,

sewerage commission by the Governor, empowered to confer with the authorities of New Jersey in order that joint action to stop the further pollution of the bay might be taken.

The commercial interests of New York are anxious that a bill be passed at the present session to provide for this commission, and sent their representatives to the Governor to request him to take a stand with them.

Those who appeared before the Governor were: Mr. Schwab, representing the New York Produce Exchange; A. Foster Higgins, York Produce Exchange; A. Foster Higgins, chairman of the committee on harbor and shipping of the New York Chamber of Commerce; W. L. Guillaudeu, chairman of the committee on harbor and shipping of the Merchants' 'Association and president of the Old Dominion Steamship Company; Capt. C. B. Parsons, president of the Meritime Association of the Port of New York, and Essayle Resigned chairman of the special Frank Brainard, chairman of the special committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

Gov. Higgins said he would give the matter

TRAIN SERVICE IN BROOKLYN. State Railroad Commission Makes Recom-

mendations for Its Improvement. ALBANY, March 23.-The State Railroad Commissioners to-day made a number of recommendations to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the improvement of its service on its elevated lines. The board finds that owing to limited terminal facilities it is unable to recommend any material increase in this service during th morning and evening rush hours. Increased number of cars to the train is recommended for the Fulton, Fifth avenue, Lexington avenue, Sea Beach, Broadway, West End, Culver and Ridgewood lines. Recommendations are also made for additional contents of the service and Studyers and Sundays and Sundays. tional service on Saturdays and Sundays New shelter stations on the Brighton Beach line are recommended, as are protection derails and signals where that line crosses the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company. Recommendations are made concerning the train service on all of the

concerning the train service on all of the elevated lines of the company.

The board to-day also ordered that after April 1 the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company an 1 the Richmond Light and Railroad Company shall operate daily passenger trains leaving St. George shortly after the arrival of the ferryboat due to leave New York city at 2:15 A. M.

The board has authorized the Hudson Valley Railway Company to increase its

Valley Railway Company to increase its capital from \$3,000,000 to \$5,500,000.

The Geneva, Phelps and Newark Railroad Company has been authorized to construct its proposed road from Geneva, Ontario county, to Newark, Wayne county, passing through Phelps, Ontario county.

Mrs. Owens's Removal Illegal. ALBANY, March 23 .- Attorney-General Mayer in response to a request from Gov. Higgins has given an opinion that the board of managers of the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford, Chenango county, had the power to remove the superintendent of the home, Mrs. Eliza Owens, if they had proceeded regularly at a meeting called for the purpose and for which meeting notices had been sent in advance to all the members of the board of managers. all the members of the board of managers. Mrs. Owens was removed by the board some time ago at a special meeting, but it is said that all the managers were not notified of the time, place and purpose of the meeting which was held, hence Mrs. Owens still is superintendent under this ruling.

Library Employees Subject to Civil Service Regulations.

March 23.-Deputy ALBANY General Ainsworth in an opinion to Secretary John C. Birdseye of the State Civil Service Commission holds that the em-Service Commission noise that the employees of the library of the Second Judicial district in Brooklyn are subject to civil service regulations. The library is controlled by the trustees of the Law Library of Brooklyn in consequence of which there of Brooklyn, in consequence of which there was doubt as to whether the employees vere public employees within the meaning of the civil service law.

FOR PRESIDENT'S TRAIN.

Mr. Gaines Proposes to Appropriate \$100,

000 to Purchase the Cars. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- In the House to-day Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) offered an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, appropriating \$100,000, with authority to the President to buy a train of cars for his official use. He argued that it was the duty of Congress to make it not only comfortable but safe for the Chief Executive to make the trips upon which he was compelled to go, which could not be assumed of the ordinary coaches provided by the railroads for his use. Even when he was off shouting bears and he was off shooting bears, said Mr. Gaines, he was still the President.

he was still the President.

While quite convinced of the necessity pointed out by Mr. Gaines, Mr. Littauer said he must make a point of order against the amendment. The proposition, he said, was new legislation, a project not authorized by law, and some great committee, like that of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, should first investigate and determine the character of the equipment for mine the character of the equipment to such a train before action was taken.

The amendment went out on the point

TO IXPEDITE MAIL HERE.

Plans to Load Newspapers on Mail Wagons at the Building of Publication.

WASHINGTON, Merch 23 .- Plans are under consideration at the Post Office Department designed to expedite the despatch of newspaper and periodical mail originating in New York. To a considerable extent newspapers and periodicals that enter the mails in New York are transported in wagons from the office of publication to the Post Office, and then there is another haul to the depot or ferry. It is the desire of the postal officials, in the interests of better mail service in Manhattan, to do away with the extra haul.

with the extra hau.

But this is not so easy as it appears on the surface. Mail of the class under consideration must be weighed and it must be under constant supervision. The Department authorities here are trying to devise ment authorities here are trying to devise a scheme whereby newspaper and periodical mail in New York may be loaded on mail wagons at the building of publication, be weighed and kept under supervision and taken direct to ferry or depot without a stop at the Post Office. Postmaster Willcox has been, or will be, directed to look into the matter and make a report to the Postmaster (September 1). to the Postmaster-General.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Washington, March 23 .- The battleship Texas has arrived at St. Joseph's Bay, the gunboat Callao at Canton, the gunboa Paducah at Sanchez, the gunboat Nashville at Santo Domingo City, the gunboat New-port at Puerto Plata, the gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado and the tugs Mohawk and Hercules at Norfolk and the yacht May-

Hercules at Norfolk and the yacht May-flower at Fernandina.

The tug Sioux has sailed from Boston for Rockland, the cruiser Charleston from Rockland for Boston Light and the collier Leonidas from Pensacola for Guantanamo,

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WANTS

SPEECH TO THE INVESTIGATORS

OF THE DEPARTMENTS. He Tells Members of the Keep Commission and Others That He Doesn't Want Merely to Know Things Are Bad, but

What Is to Be Done to Better Them. Washington, March 23 .- At a conference with members of the Keep commission and the committees engaged in the investigation of business methods in the executive departments at the residence of Gifford Pinchot last Tuesday evening President Roosevelt made a long speech, a stenographic report of which was given out to-day. The President repeated what he said at the time of the appointment of the commission about bureaucratio methods in the departments. Speaking of remedies,

"As you are aware, the Keep commission sent out questions to those responsible for the actual work in all branches of the Government service. Answers were received or are now being received, to those questions and they furnish a useful aid to the study by the commission of Governmental condi-tions. But inevitably in the great majority of cases these answers are inadequate to form a basis for definite recommendations, and of course that is what I want from this commission. I do not want a diagnosis of the case; I want a recommendation how case. I do not want merely to know that things are bad; I want to know what is bad and what is to be done to make it better, so that if legislation is necessary I can recommend it; so that if, as I hope will be-true in the enormous majority of cases, the matter can be reached by executive regulation, I can see that that regulation is

I want to say right here, gentlemen, that I shall value the reports that I receive largely—not exclusively at all, but largely in proportion as they do not call for legislation. There is nothing easier, as all of you know, than to draw up an elaborate minute to show how well things would go on if some one else did something different. I want you, so far as is possible, to recommend something that I can do, something that the heads of the departments can do, so that we can ourselves put a stop to much at least of the evil that exists, remedy much at least of the shortcomings that exist.

Referring to what is popularly called red tape," the President said: I remember very well the pride with which certain high officer in one of the bureaus in the Navy Department a good many years

ago told me, pointing to a big case of papers, that in that he could find out through the reports of the officers of each battleship many bottles of violet ink each Captain of a battleship was responsible for. I renarked that I did not care a snap of my fingers about the number of bottles of violet ink on the ship, that what I wanted to know was whether the men at the guns could shoot. did not accept the knowledge of the whereabouts of the violet ink as a substitute for shooting. The paper work must be subordinated in the departments and bureaus to the efficiency of the work itself, keeping only enough of it to make a record of what is done.

Continuing, the President, said: Of course, gentlemen, when you come to make your recommendations you will have to deal with broad principles for the conduct of the Government business, but those broad principles must be supported by definite plans ready to be given immediate effect. I believe in broad principles, but I do not want them so broad that they will not apply to any given case. I want a general scheme, but also a way to make that general scheme effective in each department, each bureau, each section and subdivision touched by your committee change simply for the sake of making a change; nothing could be more foolish. But never hesitate for a moment in basing your ecommendations upon the conditions actually found and the best way to meet them, no matter how radical may be the departure from established methods required.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S SECRETARY. Mr. Hardwick of Georgia Defends the Post-

tion He Took on Thursday. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- Before the committee of the whole of the House of Representatives to-day passed from the paragraphs in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill relating to the executive office, Mr. Hardwick (Dem., Ga.) returned to his muttons, so to speak, and defended the position he had assumed yesterday with regard to a social secretary for Mrs. Roosevelt. He spoke to the matter of the contingent fund, and said:

"If I have not got my history wrong, the contingent fund was about \$500 in Jefferson's time and \$1,000 in the time of Lincoln when we had the greatest war the world ever saw; and it has now grown to \$20,000. Why it is raised from \$18,000 no member of why it is raised from \$18,000 no member of the committee can tell, because, forscoth, the President, nor even a clerk in his office or any other high authority, has come and told the committee why they wanted a little more money. It may be irreverence or my too little veneration for people of that kind, but when it comes to appreciate or my too little veneration for people of that kind, but when it comes to appropriat-ing money there ought to be no distinction made by the committee whenever anybody asks that money be taken out of the treasury, whether by the lowly or the mighty.

"It seems that the President's clerk of somebody else sends a letter to the com-mittee caying that 'we had a contingent

mittee, saying that 'we had a contingent fund of \$18,000 last year and we want \$20,000 this year.' The committee says that 'this is the President's office clerk, and we will not even question him why he wants the money and for what purpose he needs it.' Now, I do not believe that the President Now, I do not believe that the President himself would approve that. There ought to be some explanation of this expense, just as much as an inquiry into the salary of the homeless clerks on the Government rolls. And if I stand alone I shall enter my protest against such a practice; and if this statement evokes any answer from the self-constituted defenders of the White House, constituted defenders of the white House, I am willing to stand here and say that it is wrong not to require anybodywho wants to take public money out of the treasury to give an explanation why the appropriation should be made.'

\$1.700,000 Needed to Complete Improvements at West Point.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Secretary Taft to-day transmitted to the House a letter requesting that the limit of total expenditure for completing the necessary improvements at the West Point Military Academy in accordance with the general plans approved by the Secretary of War be increased \$1,700,000. The present limit is \$5,800,000, which includes \$548,000 diverted at the direction of Congress from projects not included in the original estimates. The amount of the original estimate for contemplated improvements was \$6,

Treasury to Cease Payment of Transportation Charges on Silver.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The Treasury Department gave notice to-day that after April 1 the Government will cease the payment of transportation charges on silver hipped from the Treasury to banks or individuals. It has been the practice of the dividuals. It has been the practice of the Government for many years to pay the express charges on silver shipments, and in recent years an annual appropriation of \$120,000 has been made for that purpose. There is a deficiency estimated at \$10,000 this year, and the item was stricken from the Urgent Deficiency bill in the House.

For Bronze Statue of Samuel J. Tilden WASHINGTON, March 23.-Representative Sulzer of New York to-day introduced a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the erection of a bronze statue to the memory of the late Ernest R. Tilton, Homer B. Grant and Leon-Samuel J. Tilden in Washington.

FATE OF STATEHOOD BILL. Senate Conferees Pledged to Represent the Senate's Wishes

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The Statehood bill after many vicissitudes has at last gone to a conference committee of the two houses, which will take it up for consideration at once, but with excellent prospects for a prolonged deadlock.

Before Senator Forager would consent to-day to permit the conferees on the part of the Senate to be selected from the members of the Committee on Territories, he exacted a pledge from Senator Beveridge, chairman of that committee, that the conferees would truly represent the Senate's wishes, as expressed in the amended bill, and not stand for theig own personal views, which were in favor of the House bill.

In view of the fact that the House mem-In view of the fact that the House members rallied to the support of Speaker Cannon and refused to accept the Senate amendments it is believed that the position of the House has been greatly strengthened thereby. Should the Senate conferees yield to the House conferees to strike out the Senate amendments, thus restoring that part of the House bill which provided joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona as well as for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, the Senate would have another opportunity to vote on the question of opportunity to vote on the question of striking out Arizona and New Mexico from the bill. The vote by which they were stricken from the House bill was very close, there being only two majority in favor of the Burrows amendment, and that conclusion was reached on a reconsideraconclusion was reached on a reconsidera-tion of the vote by which it was defeated

tion of the vote by which it was defeated by one majority.

There is a possibility that as a final solu-tion of the matter the Senate conferees will insist upon and secure the retention of the Foraker amendment, which provides a referendum vote by each Territory sepa-rately on the joint Statehood proposed for Arizona and New Mexico. By accepting this the Senate may be induced to permit the restoration of Arizona and New Mexico to the bill.

The Vice-President named Messrs.
Beverldge, Dillingham of Vermont and
Patterson of Colorado as conferees.

WILL ENFORCE EIGHT HOUR LAW. The President Asks Labor Men to Inform

Him of Any Case of Violation. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- At to-day's meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor the following letter from President Roosevelt to Secretary Morrison was read: THE WHITE HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, March 22. MY DEAR MR. MORRISON: At our interview yesterday I requested you to bring to my attention any specific cases of violation of the Eight Hour law. I would like you to call my attention as soon as possible to any of these complaints, and I shall at once forward them to Mr. Neill of the labor bureau and direct him to investigate them and report direct to me. Furthermore, I shall hereafter direct all departments having control of work as to which this law applies to notify the Department of Commerce and Labor when the work is begun, and I shall notify the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, whenever such notification reaches him, himself to notify the head of the labor bureau, whose business it will then be to take cognizance of any complaint made as to violations of this law, to investigate the same and to report to me.

As you know, I not only sympathize with you on the Eight Hour law, but I intend, as a matter of course, to see that that law is effi-ciently enforced. My belief is that you will find that with Commissioner Neill personally supervising the enforcement of the law all just complaints will be met. Sincerely THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The committee voted to compile a list of complaints and submit them to the President.

dent.
George Shibley of this city appeared before the committee and urged that by reason of the interest aroused among the people on account of the recent presentation of the bill of grievances by labor that advantage be taken of the opportunity for pressing home the federation's demand for the initiative and referendum.

The covert threat contained in the memorial presented to the President and

morial presented to the President and Speaker Cannon that the federation would enter the field of politics unless its demands for legislation were granted was the subject of considerable comment here to-day. No official announcement on the subject could be obtained from President Gompers further than his statement that it meant just what it said. A labor leader who would not per-mit his name to be used said, however, that the federation had made its last appeal to the President and to Congress for the

legislation demanded. "Our position," he continued, "has been "Our position," he continued, "has been stated very clearly. There is no use of a further waste of words. From our point of view the next thing on the programme will be action, and I believe our proposed action will speak louder than words."

WHACKS CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM. The House, However, Agrees to the Appropriation for the Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-The civil service system and the commission received some hard thumps from members of the House of Representatives to-day in the course of its further consideration of the bill making appropriations for the executive, legislative and judicial expenditures of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1907. The committee, however, departed from the practice of previous years to strike out the appropriation for the commission, which the House afterward inserted. There was an outbreak of the bitterness

which has been smouldering ever since the appropriation has been under considera-tion for amendment. Chairman Tawney of the Committee on Appropriations de-nounced Messrs. Prince of Illinois and Hard-wick of Georgia, who have been busy emas-culating the bill of increases of positions and salaries, as sham reformers, animated and salaries, as sham reformers, animated by ulterior motives and not a desire for economy. He also intimated that Mr. Prince had secured the appointment of a constituent as janitor who remained at home, while his work was being done by

Prince resented the insinuations and Mr. Frince resented the institutions and explained that the janitor was sick and that he was raying his substitute for his labor. He challenged Mr. Tawney if he had any more "flings" to make them, but nothing further was forthcoming.

Delegate Marc Smith of Arizona, whose

bolegate Marc Sinth of Arizona, whose hopes are wrapped up in the defeat of the Hamilton Statehood bill, sarcastically advised the leaders of the House to pass appropriation bills as it did the Statehood bill, by unanimous consent, and not let any

by unanimous consent, and not let any-body read them.

Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, de-fended the code of rules and their admin-istration and notified the objectors that the appropriation bill before it was passed by the House would contain the items stricken out on points of order.

Mr. Wachter of Maryland, one of the two Statched incurrents who stood up to the Statehood insurgents who stood up to the last against Speaker Cannon on the Statehood question, yesterday won the only increase made in the bill upon the motion of a member. Against the protest of the Comcrease made in the oil upon the motion of a member. Against the protest of the Com-mittee on Appropriations, the committee of the whole added two clerks to the force employed in the office of the Assistant

Treasurer in Baltimore. Treasurer in Baltimore.

A resolution was passed asking the President to return to the House the bill to open to settlement 505,000 acres in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation in the Indian Territory, and Senate amendments to the fill incorporating the city of South MacAllister, I. T., were agreed to.

Army and Navy Promotions. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The President to-day sent to the Senate the following

nominations: Navy-To be a Chief Boatswain, Boatswain Daniel Moriarity. Army-Artillery-To be Lieutenant-Colonels Henry M. Andrews and Charles D. Parkhurst; to be Major, Capt. George W. Van Dousen;

to be Captains, First Lieuts. Frank E. Hopkins,

ROYAL **Baking Powder**

Makes the food more Wholesome and Delicious.

SPOONER ON THE RATE BILL.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF BAILEY'S AMENDMENT.

He Argues That Congress Candot Limit Powers of Inferior Federal Courts -Tillman Objects to Being Spoken Of in Derision as a Cornfield Lawyer.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Senator Spooner ontinued his speech in the Senate to-day, attacking the constitutionality of the amendment proposed by Mr. Bailey of Texas to limit the power of inferior Federal courts to suspend a rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission pending judicial re-

Mr. Spooner said there was a distinction between jurisdiction and judicial power which the defenders of Mr. Bailey's amendment had failed apparently to comprehend.

"Jurisdiction existing," Mr. Spooner declared, "I do not think it is possible for Congress to pass an act to limit the judicial powers necessary to carry out that jurisdiction by appropriate orders or decrees. "If the Congress can take away the right

of the court to issue a temporary injunction for the preservation of the property which is the subject matter of the controversy what is there left of the judicial power except what Congress wills, and of what use is the Federal judiciary?"

Concluding, Mr. Spooner declared that the constitutional guarantee that private property should not be taken for public property should not be taken for public use without just compensation was directly in point. This guarantee could not be carried out without the courts had the power to enjoin temporarily the taking of that property. "The Constitution says that property shall not be taken without just compensation," said Mr. Spooner, "but the law which you propose says it shall be so taken."

At the conclusion of Mr. Spooner's speech Mr. Tillman replied, and in the course of his remarks suggested that the Federal courts were under suspicion, which brought Mr. were under suspicion, which brought Mr. Foraker to his feet. "I cannot remain silent," said Mr. Foraker,

"while the Senator from South Carolina suggests that the people are losing confidence in the Federal courts. I believe they have as much or more confidence in their courts to-day as they have ever had."

Mr. Tillman replied that he spoke only for his own section. He referred to the

for his own section. He referred to the case of Judge Pardee.
Later Mr. Tillman referred to the fact that Mr. Spaoner had referred to him as a "cornfield" lawyer.

"You called yourself a 'cornfield' lawyer," suggested Mr. Spooner.

"But you spoke of me with derision as a 'cornfield' lawyer, as much as to say, 'You're a nincompoop.'"

'cornfield' lawyer, as much as to say, 'You're a nincompoop.'
Mr. Spooner protested that he meant nothing offensive, that he had appropriated Mr. Tillman's own estimate of his legal ability, but added that if he had a grave constitutional question to present to the Supreme Court he would prefer not to entrust it to a "cornfed" lawyer. Mr. Spooner's confusion of "cornfield" with "cornfed" raised a great laugh in the Senate, and Mr. Tillman promptly corrected him.
Mr. Tillman retorted that a cornfield lawyer would be right on the principles, but he would be shut out of the Supreme Court on the practice.

ourt on the practice.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia spoke in favor of the amendment to the Fortifications bill appropriating \$125,000 for building a Gov-ernment powder factory. He vigorously attacked the International Powder Company, declaring it was a trust and charged the Government exorbitant prices. The Fortifications bill was passed, including the Senate amendment for the powder fac-

tory.

The date for the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Platt of Connecticut was changed from April 7 to April 14. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

ATTACKS THE POWDER TRUST. Senator Daniel Says It Has a Monopoly of

the Patents and on Production. WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Daniel of Virginia made a vigorous attack on the powder trust in the Senate this afternoon. As minority member of the sub-committee in charge of the Fortifications bill, Mr. in charge of the Fortifications bill, Mr. Daniel gave notice several days ago that he would address the Senate to-day in support of the amendment to the bill, which the Senate adopted to-day, appropriating \$125,000 for the erection of a Government powder factory. Mr. Daniel's remarks were based upon the testimony recently given by Robert S. Waddell of Peoria, Ill., a manufacturer of black powder, before the sub-committee.

Mr. Daniel declared that the International Powder, Company had purchased every

Mr. Daniel declared that the International Powder Company had purchased every independent plant in the United States and controlled every patent and that the Government was absolutely at the mercy of the trust. The Government, he said, recently invited proposals for a powder supply; each factory in the trust had submitted a bid and all proposed the same price, 70 cents a pound, the Government to supply the alcohol, which costs about five cents a pound.

cents a pound.

Mr. Waddell had testified that the Government could erect four plants for the manufacture of smokeless powder for \$250,000 each, better than the three the trust was now operating in the fast.

Mr. Daniel criticised Rear Admiral Con-

verse and Lieutenant Commander Bernadon who had made discoveries in smokeless powder while experimenting for the Gov-ernment, and who patented the processes and sold them to George C. Rudder, who in turn assigned them to the International

ompany.

Mr. Paniel declared that the cost of the materials in a pound of smokeless powder was about 22 cents, and the finished product could be made for 35 cents a pound. "Shall the Government continue to pay 70 cents a pound for powder," exclaimed Mr. Daniel, "which can be manufactured for 35 cents?

"which can be manufactured for 35 cents?
"I am reluctant to have the Government go into the manufacture of anything," he said, "but the Powder Trust now enjoys a double monopoly, one on the patents and another on the production. (Fur battleships are now provided with only enough powder when they go to sea to withstand fire for half an hour. The Yavy Department wants to arrange to carry enough to withstand two hours fire at least. hours fire at least. "The Government has on hand only 4,000,-000 pounds," said Mr. Daniel. "It must pur-chase 12,000,000 pounds to put us on a proper

asis."
Mr. Daniel declared that patents represented the only monopoly recognized by the Constitution, and the Government ought to take steps to secure the fruits of inventive genius of those who had been educated at Government expense.

\$1,480,000 for Jamestown Exposition. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions to-day agreed to a recommendation for an appropriation of \$1,480,000 for the Jamestown (Va.) Tercentennial Exposition. Of this amount \$250,000 is for buildings, \$200,000 for exhibits and \$100,000 for negro develop-

The exposition is to be held next year to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the first English settlement in America.



Again the Top Coat in a New Form.

The top coat has its following just as sure and certain as any other type of garment. And for those who admire the comfort and convenience. the snap and style of the top coat we have prepared a big and varied series. The changes from the top coats of last year are many and radical.

Ours are fashioned with every new knack of style-the shapely athletic shoulders still obtain, the lapels are long and broad, the collar snug fitting -some of the coats are made with deep side vents or closed.

Special Sale of Top Coats at \$15

In all the new shades of tan and olive coverts and black thibets. The illustration alongside shows the characteristic snap and style of these top coats. Can you imagine a garment more clean cut, more snappy or stylish than this? A tailor charging double couldn't produce a finer garment than this.

Vogel Brothers

GROWTH OF CIVIL SERVICE. Mr. Hepburn Entertains the House With Sarcastic Tribute to It.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- When the Civil Service Commission was reached in the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill in the House of Representatives to-day the committee of the whole departed from the farcical course pursued for a number of years past and refused to strike the appropriation from the bill. Gen. Grosvenor, who had usually led the assault, was conspicuous by his silence. His place was taken, however, by his seat mate, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who entertained the House with a sarcastic tribute to the growth of the commission

and its work. "For some unaccountable reason," he began, "my venerable friend on my right, the gentleman from Ohio, although he is fully equipped for making a speech-you will observe that he is decorated with flowers and wearing a Prince Albert coat-has flown the coop [laughter], and he seems unwilling to make his annual contribution to the civil service reform subject. I confess that for myself I propose to change omewhat my lines. I have heretofore in a feeble way tried to express my condemnation of the new fangled civil service that tion of the new fangled civil service that we now are agonizing under. I find, and I have heretofore found, but little in the performance of either Commissioners or their subordinates, or in the operation of the system itself, that challenges my com-mendation. But looking over some of the older statutes, I have discovered something that I now can say in commendation of the civil service.

civil service.

"This is a great country of ours. Expansion is the rule. Growth and progress mark every footstep of the Republic's course. We are getting to be a great people and all of our institutions, to be harmonious with the general purposes of the Republic must be great; they must be growing. I find that twenty-three years ago the first appropriation that was made to carry on the expense of that new departure of ours, civil service reform, aggregated \$20,000. Ten persons, more or less, were provided for by that expenditure. The second appropriation was about the same amount, and the same number of people. I find that this appropriation bill only twenty-three years afterward carries \$237,000, and provides for 180-odd people. Think of the wonderful growth of this institution. Twelve hundred per cent. in its personality; 9 per cent. in its expenditure. It was keeping pace with the wonderful progress of the Republic. [Applause and laughter.] It is outstripping all that we have ever done in any other of the avenues of growth, in any of the evidences of prosperity that we are able to furnish to a wondering world. twenty-three years afterward

to a wondering world.

"We boast about the growth of our foreign commerce. It is a bagatelle in its percentage with the growth of this institution,
We boast about the wonderful production We boast about the wonderful production of wealth that this nation is capable of in a single year. Twenty-one billion is the record for last year; and yet if you compare that with what we were able to do in this institution since it was an infant, how small is the growth in percentage. And so it is with everything else. The civil service is outstripping all the other evidences of prosperity growth in this country, and therefore I am able to commend it as showing that in twenty-two years it has ining that in twenty-two years it has in-creased the number of those that are able to carry it on at the ratio of 12,000 and in the cost to the people a percentage nearly as great. Wonderful is the civil service reform of the country." (Applause.]

MR. BONAPARTE'S CORRECTION He Didn't Say There Was a Conspiracy at Annapolis Aga nst High Scholarship.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte to-day said that he de sired to have corrected the reports of his testimony before one of the committees on naval affairs in Congress recently when it was said that he had declared the there was a conspiracy among the mid-shipmen at Annapolis, with a view to keep-ing down the standard of study.

Mr. Bonaparte to-day said that he did

not say there is a conspiracy or trade union, but that he did remark that at Annapolis there is an inclination among the midshipmen to frown upon high scholarship. Mr. Bonaparte added that this was nothing unusual, and that the same thing held in many other schools in the country. many other schools in the country

ZELAYA GETS A LICENSE. ion of the President of Nicaragua to Wed Miss Margaret Baker.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Alfonzo Zelaya son of the President of Nicaragua, who was the reputed victim of an alleged abduction several months ago, to-day secured a license to marry Miss Marguerite Bake of this city. It was reported that young Zelaya, who was a student here, had been spirited away from Washington to Nicaragua to prevent his marriage to Miss Baker. At Miss Baker's home it was said that the marriage would not occur until next week.

Mr. Zelaya is 21 years old and Miss Baker as According to report Mr. Zelaya on his

18. According to report Mr. Zelaya on his recent visit to Nicaragua overcame his father's objections to the marriage. The couple will go to Nicaragua to live.

Army and Navy Orders. Washington, March 23.-These army orders

vere issued to-day: . William Stanton, retired, is placed on the d list by the President, with the rank of retired list by the President, with the rank of Brigadier-General.
Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, departmentary Surgeon-General, from Military Academy to the Phillippines. Philippines.
The resignation of Capt. Floyd W. Harris, Fourth
Cayairy, is accepted.
Col. Enoch H. Crowder, General Staff, from Washington to San Francisco.

These navy orders were issued: Lieut. W. C. Asserson, from the Chattaneoga to the Tacoma. Ensign H. G. S. Wellace, from the Tacoma to

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" ft is your privilege, when buying silver plate, to get the most for your moncy. Look for this mark— 1847 ROGERS BROS. on knives, forks, spoons, etc., and get what is your due in beauty and durability.

WILL HEAR LABOR MEN.

The most serviceable silver bowls and dishes are made by

MERIDEN BRITA OO.

House Judiciary Committee Decides to Reopen Hearings on Injunction Bills. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The memorial of the American Federation of Labor which was presented several days ago to the President, Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Speaker Cannon has had the effect of causing a change of front in the House Committee on the Judiciary. The committee had closed its hearings on the anti-injunction bills, and while no vote had been taken it was generally believed

had been taken it was generally believed that the Gilbert bill, drawn by the Bureau of Corporations and indorsed by the President, would be reported.

The committee decided to-day to reopen the hearings and listen to attorneys for labor interests, who will discuss the legal phases of the subject. Ex-Senator Turner of Washington will be heard on the Gilbert and Little bills next Friday. Several other attorneys will also discuss the measures.

The committee also formally agreed to the report on the subject of insurance, the report on the subject of insurance, which holds that insurance is not inter-

state commerce. The President Praises Committee's Report on Hazing.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- Representative Vreeland of New York, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs which investigated the subject of hazing at Annapolis, has received llowing l President Roosevelt:

My DEAR MR. VREELAND: Let me expres through you to all five members of your sub-committee my admiration for the excellent reort you have made on hazing. It is a first class document and ought to be controlling in the matter. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The committee consisted of Representatives Vreeland of New York, Dawson of Iowa, Loud of Michigan, Padgett of Ten-nessee and Gregg of Texas.

IN WORST FORM

Black Splotches All Over Face -Produced Severe Itching-Year's Treatment by Physicians Did No Good and Became Despondent-Affected Parts Now Clear as Ever - Alabama Lady's

CURE BY THE **CUTICURA REMEDIES**

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black splotches all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of annoy-ance and suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of my town. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skis eczema in its worst form. They treated me for the same for the length of one year, but the treatment did me no good "Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. Shortly afterwards, my husband in reading a copy of a weekly New York paper saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies. He purchased the en-tire outfit, and after using the contents of the first bottle of Cuticura Resolvent in connection with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, the breaking out entirely stopped. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every splotch was entirely gone and the affected parts were left as clear as ever. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three

years ago.
"The Cuticura Remedies not only cured me of that dreadful disease, eczema, but other complicated troubles as well; and I have been the means of others being cured of the same disease by the Cuticura Remedies, and I don't hesitate in saying that the Resolvent is the best blood medicine that the world has ever known." Lizzie E. Sledge,

540 Jones Ave Oct. 28, 1905. Selma, Ala Oct. 20, 1900.

Sell III., Alia.

Sold throughout the world. Outlewer Sonp. 25c. Outlement, 80c., Resolvent, 80c. (In form of Chorolate Coated
Fills, 35c., Per vial of 60, may be had of all druggiets.

Fetter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Borton, Mass.

File in County of the Contents Skin Book, "and

Base to County Suffacing Hammes."